

receiving the
S BOOTH.
632

"A trice the family dinner is prepared. It consists of nothing but the 'broths.' We do it. It is bread and hot water, little more, the fat has scarcely flavoured it. They had some mess in the morning for breakfast, but *about the fat*. It will be repeated at supper time."

"Do you never eat butcher's meat?" I inquired.

"Lord bless you, sir," she replies, "we wouldn't know ourselves if we did. We never get a taste of it, but when we get a bit from the lady (the vicar's lady). Sometimes I am

"I don't ever eat anything else in my pocket," she answered.

"Do you never put anything else in your pocket?" I then asked.

"We sometimes put turnips," she answered.

"You put turnips almost always when we are out?"

"No, but have you no potatoes?"

"No, sir."

"Have you not an allotment?"

"Yes; but we didn't plant no potatoes."

"Why?"

"We were afraid of the disease."

"Do you not find the want of them?"
 "Very much."
 "How can you keep your pig without them?"
 "Well, 'tisn't easy to do it, sir, and I'm
 awid we'll be obliged to sell it before Christ-
 time."
 "Have you ever any tea?"
 "Sometimes we have a little."
 "Do you bake your own bread?"
 "Sometimes."
 "Have you an oven?"
 "No; but there is one in the village at

"You buy some of your bread?"

"Yes; the bakers come round with it in the morning, and they're tired."

"You get your bread cheaper now than before?"

A good deal.

"Then you are better off now than you were?"

"I would be if wages were as high as they were, and we had the potatoes."

"Then, on the whole, you feel yourself a very little better off?"

"I should be, if it were not for the fact, as I said, that no matter how high the wages are, I can't steady work, and that we haven't even the present low rate of wages."

"When I first entered the village, I met a man at a short distance from the village in what I called cropping fields. His daughter, a girl, had just brought him his dinner. It consisted of nothing but bread and potatoes. These were the only things he could get. His wife, and asked how he did. He said not so well as he ought to be, and that he couldn't do anything but 'Oh,' said she, 'I have seen you do that; that I can't always send him a hot dinner, and my man is not very particular what he gets, and this is a fortunate provision of bread on his account. She had her family to look after, and frequently worked out; besides that, her short stock of fuel caused to boil down a few potatoes as would serve for several men's."

EXTRAORDINARY MATCH AGAINST TIME.—On the day before a gentleman, known as the Chamberlain, was to marry a lady, the distance between them was 100 miles, and the time twenty-four hours. He was in a boat built by Britcher, and started from Carrow-bridge, at 10 a. m. The lady was in a mail-coach, the distance of 40 miles—a pretty good morning's ride. He breakfasted at Beccles, and then proceeded to Carrow Abbey, where he dined—about 80 miles. He then pulled down the river to Rockland and dined there. The distance of 20 miles, and finished the whole distance of 100 miles at 8h. 25m. P. M., thus

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

When he reached Becerra the tide had risen, and consequently he had the tide against him both ways; and he had besides to counter a severe thunder-storm, accompanied by lightning and hail. He pulled the last miles under three hours. This is perhaps the most extraordinary feat of rowing on record.—*English Paper.*

R. HARNETT,
Broker.

about the beauty of this evolution; it is one that astonishes all but the initiated; in reality it is frequently a manoeuvre of the greatest subtlety, and is not without its own risks. Following the top-sails up to the caps with the halyards, &c., stopping the hauling parts of the top-sail halyards to the yards, so as to make the top-sails and top-gallant yards haul up the buntlines at the same time, and the top-gallant yards clew up the royals, and the top-gallant yards clew up the top-gallant sails, the winches being previously marked before the haul, so as to sail at different lengths of the masts, &c. If a ship takes in the manner I have described, I ask any sailor, whether possible for that ship, with all her unnecessary run, single top-sail sheets, &c., to haul in the top-sails as frequently, as the top-gallant sails, which comes to an anchor, and a negageable sail, without the aid of trickery? You add to the above, studding-sails lying before the deck, with the frequent occurrence

animals having fetched from 7s. to 8s.: a good lot would just now find a remunerative market. The general price for porkers is 3d. and 3½d.: a few very

at, were generally those that were the most of their station, and often obliged to un-
der to take up a fresh berth. A ship should
be in her studding-sails, royals, and flying jib,
all together, and have her studding-sails
shut in their places; next take in courses
and top-gallant sails with good clear run, fur-
ther the top gall nt sails immediately, then
take up your berth under the three top-
sails, jib, and driver, and, if you can, run your
able out without the assistance of your sails;
take them all in together, to the word "Lower

POULTRY.—Fowls are bought up by the dealers at 1s. 9d. to 2s.; ducks, at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; geese, at 5s. to 6s.; and turkeys, at 6s. 6d. per pair.

do not infer that in single ships the men could not frequently be practised in taking in possible sail together. I only mean to observe, that in a fleet, with a commanding officer, ships will take up their stations better under three top-sails, jib and driver, and if they are in danger, they will be more manageable, and more ready to make sail to get out of it.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.
(From our Correspondents.)

though the defects in this mode of mooring a ship may not be observed in the anchors, cables, or on the copper at the time of weighing,) still I think, that if this subject be closely analyzed, that it would be found that those vessels which continually practise this evolution, have had more casualties with their anchors or cables, than other ships not following this

further evidence. It was proved that the prisoner had been hawking the disputed leg of mutton, and had offered to sell it to the

men more directly on the anchor, and that the chain cables are more liable to injury from the strain of the anchor than from the pressure of the anchor when it is raised. It is regularly when snubbed at a short scope with the force of ship's fresh way. When a ship is making a running moor, and happens from any cause to be snubbed up all standing, it is greatly checked in running, and the anchor would, perhaps, be well to take an early opportunity of sighting the anchor and examining the cable.

—Captain Lawford's Recollections on

LIVING IN BED AWAKE.—Nothing can be more prejudicial to tender constitutions, or to indolent and contemplative persons, than lying in bed awake. It is a waste of time, and a neglect of due and reasonable time; it weakens the juices, enervates the solids, and weakens the constitution. A free open air is a tonic, and a cold bath, especially after exercise, makes the circulation brisker and more complete, and braces up the solids, which lying in bed disorganizes and soaks in moisture. The erect posture is the basis of the erect mind. The erect position is more plentiful, and the gross evacuations are more readily thrown off. This is evident from the appetite and hunger those that

ing long in bed.

Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1850.

Commissioner, New South Wales,
Sydney, 13th March, 1850.
TENDERS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned, until noon on Tuesday, the 26th instant, for the conveyance, either by steam or sailing vessels, of passengers and goods between the undermentioned places, viz.:

1. Sydney and Melbourne
2. Sydney and Launceston
3. Sydney and Hobart Town
4. Sydney and Adelaide
5. Sydney and Moreton Bay
6. Sydney and Newcastle
7. Melbourne and Launceston.

The contract to commence from the 1st day of April proximo, and to continue in force for the period of twelve calendar months.
Conditions and all particulars may be learned on application at this Office.

T. W. RAMSAY,
Deputy Commissioner General.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the 17th Article of the Deed of Settlement of this Bank, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, at noon on Thursday, the 28th day of March instant, for the election of a duly qualified Director to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William Lawson, Esq., and for such other business as may then be brought forward.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN BLACK,
Cashier.

Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, March 12. 4609

GRAND CONCERT.
UNDER THE DISBURSED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, AND THE HONORABLE MRS. KEITH STEWART.

M. R. DRANE begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that under the above most distinguished patronage, he intends giving a Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the Royal Victoria Theatre, on Wednesday Evening, the 3rd of April next, when he solicits their kind support.

Mr. Drane will be assisted by Mrs. Guerin, Madame Carandini, Messrs. F. and J. Howson, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Gibbs, Messrs. Guerin, Friedlander, Strong, Turner, Vaughan, Vaughan, Junr., Hudson, Ducrest, Wright, several Amateurs of talent, and by the kind permission of Colonel Blomfield and Officers, the splendid Band of the 11th Regiment.

Leader, Mr. Gibbs. Conductor, Mr. Drane. The Orchestra will be seated on the Stage; the second tier will be elegantly fitted up as a Dress Circle.

Tickets—Dress Circle, 5s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Boxes to be obtained from Mr. Wyatt, at the Victoria Theatre, and of Mr. Drane, No. 110, Elizabeth-street. Tickets, of Mr. Guerin, Mr. Ford, Mr. Aldis, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. Ducrest, Mr. Wyatt, and Mr. Drane. 6139

FREE EXHIBITION!!!
STEVENS' ART UNION.

THERE ARE THE SAME PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS LATELY EXHIBITED AT THE ROYAL HOTEL, AND WHICH ELICITED FROM THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY THE HIGHEST EULOGIUMS OF THE TALENT OF THE ARTIST.

500 PRIZES.—NO BLANKS.
TICKETS, ONE GUINEA.
THOSE who have not seen these BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS (the best ever exhibited to the Australian public) are invited to do so early, as the List is fast filling up, and will close about the 31st instant, when these magnificent paintings will be distributed, and the opportunity of seeing them collectively will be lost.

NOTE.—If the first prize, THE FRUIT AND GAME STILL, was the only one to be obtained, it would alone be well worth the trifling risk of a Guinea, it being acknowledged by competent judges to be the most beautiful painting ever exhibited in the colony.

W. AND F. FORD,
551, George-street,
Agents for Mr. Stevens.

FAMILY WASHING.
THE Matron of the SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE is now prepared to receive family washing, including pieces of every size, at one shilling and six-pence per dozen. The clothes will be called for and returned by the Messenger of the Institution. Further information may be obtained from the Matron, at the Refuge, Pitt-street South.

JAMES B. LAUGHTON,
Secretary

JOHN BERNASCONI,
CARVER, GILDER, AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a large and beautiful assortment of maple and rosewood veneer, gold moulding, glass papers of different sizes, and a small collection of sporting and other prints, which he will dispose of on moderate terms. J. B., having just commenced business on his own account, trusts by strict attention and reasonable charges to merit a share of public patronage.

182, Castlereagh-street, opposite the Old Court House. 6023

SUNDAY SCHOOL SERMONS.

ON SUNDAY next, 24th March, two Sermons will be preached in the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, York-street, in the morning by the Rev. J. Oram, in the evening by the Rev. R. Mansfield.

Services to commence at 11 o'clock in the morning, and half-past six in the evening. A Collection will be made at the close of each service, in aid of the funds of the school, in connexion with the chapel. On Monday evening, a public tea meeting will be held in the school rooms, the proceeds to be applied to the same purpose.

Tickets 1s. Tea on the tables at half-past six o'clock. 6246

REDFERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

TWO SERMONS will be preached in the above church on Sunday next, March 24th, when collections will be made on behalf of the local Sunday school. The sermon in the morning by the Rev. Joseph Beasley; that in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Ross. 6777

LADIES' SCHOOL.

THE MISSES DODD beg to inform their friends that Signor Carandini gives instruction in dancing on the evenings of Wednesday and Saturday, to the pupils of their establishment.

Non-pupils of the school are admissible to Signor C.'s class.

For terms apply to the Misses D., at their residence, Dowling-street. 6163

MR. LAUGHTON begs leave respectfully to announce to the parents and guardians of his pupils, and to the public generally, that he purposes to retire from the educational profession at the close of the current quarter; and it becomes his pleasing duty to offer to the citizens of Sydney, and to the public generally, his services as a public and private tutor in this colony, during a period of more than six years.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS AND TUTORS.
FOR SALE—Several excellent school desks, maps, &c. Apply to Mr. LAUGHTON, No. 1, Gloucester-terrace. 6289

MR. FLETCHER, DENTIST,
AT MESSRS. COHEN AND SON, 479, GEORGE-STREET.
(Three doors south of the Bank of New South Wales.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has stopped decayed teeth without giving pain; supplies artificial teeth, which cannot be detected as such upon the closest inspection, and are guaranteed to answer the purposes of mastication and articulation.

CHARGES.
Stopping..... £ s. d.
Scaling and cleaning..... 0 6 0
A single mineral tooth..... 0 10 0
A complete set, from..... 8 0 0
Extracting..... 2 6
Satisfactions given, or no payment taken.
Certificates from medical men of the first respectability can be shown.
Private entrance at the side. 11162

GEORGE KENDALL, OF HARTLEY

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of the surrounding districts, and all travellers, that he has lowered the prices as follows:—Horses in the stable, hay and corn of the best, 3s. Meal, 1s. 6d.; the lower class, 1s. Bed, ditto. He has got good sheep-yards, and stock-yards, and stabling, and accommodation of the very best. Any person for the Mudgee mail, can be accommodated with breakfast of the very best for 1s. 6d.

Likewise he wishes to inform he has a large stock of spirits on hand, prices as follows:—Brandy, Martell's, of the best, 14s. per gallon; by the bottle, 3s. Rum, Jamaica, by the gallon, 8s. 6d.; by the bottle, 2s. Whiskey, 14s.; by the bottle, 3s. Gin, by the case, £2 5s.; by the quart, 4s. Port Wine, of the best, 10s. per gallon; 2s. per bottle. Sherry, ditto, 7s. 6d. per gallon. Peppermint, ditto. Cloves, ditto. 4221

BRITANNIA INN, PARAMATTA-STREET, (NEAR TOOTH'S BREWERY.)

J. M. HANLEY, of the above establishment, being about to depart for England for a season, is desirous of parting with his interest in the house, furniture, fittings, stock, &c., of such house; and as it is now in first-rate business, the taker can enter immediately.

Guaranteed income, £700 per annum, which will be satisfactorily proved to intending purchasers.

N.B.—None but principals will be treated with.

P.S.—As it is the intention of J. M. H. to visit the cities and principal manufacturing towns in the United Kingdom, he would be glad to undertake the negotiating of any business transactions, agencies, &c., for which a small commission will be required, and payable only upon his return to the colony. 4582

CASE BRANDY.
VERY superior pale Brandy, in cases of one dozen, on sale by
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

MRS. A. SPIERS, Milliner, 492, George-street, begs respectfully to announce to her friends and the public in general, that having just received, per barque Achilles, five cases of the latest fashions in bonnets—comprising straw, rice, pearl, Bedford, Vandyke, Lutons, Tuscan, chips, fancies, patents, and improved straws of all kinds—with an assortment of choice millinery, and babies' hoods and cloaks of superior quality, and fresh made to order; also, children's dresses, pelisses, pinafores, aprons, neatly braided and got up.

Also, silk and kid gloves of good quality—with an assortment of good and choice flowers, wreaths and droops, head dresses, &c. Also, an assortment of cutlery and sixteen stays of all sizes, white and coloured—with a quantity of men's and boys' straw, Manila, Spanish, and Russian hats, at very low prices, as low as 4d. each.

Sydney, March 12. 4957

A. A. COUTIN AND CO. of 95, King-street, beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public to their magnificent and useful winter Drapery Stock, just received ex Prince of Wales, Achilles, and Fenard Park, consisting of rich printed de laines and cashmeres, rich town printed cambrics, Orfenes, Alpaca and Coburgs, British and French merinos, flannels, blankets, shawls, bonnet ribbons, flowers, &c., with the usual assortment of calicoes, long cloths, sheetings, huckabacks, table linen, dimities, lace goods, hosiery, haberdashery, &c., which having been laid in at right value, enables the proprietors to sell cheap.

THE LADIES' BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.
323, GEORGE-STREET.
(Late the Savings' Bank.)

DELANEY, BROTHERS, AND COMPANY beg to inform the inhabitants of Sydney, that they have opened the above establishment in connexion with their manufacturing houses in DUBLIN and PARIS; they can confidently recommend their Goods to be of superior quality, and will offer them at such prices as will ensure a portion of public patronage.

FASHIONABLE FRENCH FELT HATS.
EX PRINCE OF WALES.

B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call the attention of the citizens of Sydney generally, and the intending emigrants to California particularly, to a really first-rate description of French Felt Hats, which combine the two great requisites, comfort and fashionable appearance, and whose cheapness is only equalled by their durability.

B. M. has his usual extensive stock of Beaver and Velvet-napped Paris Hats of every shape and quality, and ventilated so as to insure a Cool Head in the hottest weather. Hats of all descriptions manufactured to order in any quantity on the shortest notice. A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

Naval and Military Ornaments, Commissioners' Lace, Livery Bands, Collarbands, &c. French Hat Manufactory.

4374 77, Market-street.

PAPER HANGINGS, PAPER HANGINGS.

J. STUART, Paper Hanger, returns his grateful thanks to his numerous patrons, and begs to inform them that he has removed from Double Bay to No. 26, Hunter-street, near the Tanks' Bridge, where he has an extensive variety of paper hangings of all descriptions, at the lowest possible price; ornamental and washable paper hangings. Paper hanging executed with despatch in town or country.

6176

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM PATTEN respectfully informs Architects, Builders, and the public generally, that the Australian Marble Works are removed from No. 254, to No. 122, Pitt-street, Sydney, near Bathurst-street.

BRITISH PLATE GLASS.
THE undersigned have received from an eminent manufacturer, a large supply of British plate glass, suitable for shop fronts and other purposes, and are now prepared to furnish all sizes, at very moderate and reduced prices.

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.
Sussex-street.

WANTED, a person who understands the cutting of plate glass. 4735

IN addition to the Washing Machine, previously advertised.

A. GRAVELY has now finished, and has on view at the Manufactory, 320, Pitt-street,

A WASHING MACHINE Combined with a WRINGER AND MANGLE, possessing excellencies which must, on its becoming known, ensure its universal use in a colony where the economy of time and labour are of such paramount importance as in New South Wales.

The saving in wear and tear of linen by the use of this Machine would, in a short time, repay the first cost.

Baths of various kinds on hand, or made to order.

Country and town orders promptly attended to. 2279

MR. HALE begs respectfully to inform his patrons that he has just received a selection of London-made Watches, some of them are very strong and well suited for the bush.

King-street, next the Auction Mart.
March 18. 4997

A Watch or Clock represents the mind of man. And will assure him that life is but a span. His reasoning powers, the active Balance shows.

Thoughts are the Hands, declaring how it goes. Conscience, the Regulator, sets it right. The Clock, reflection, wound up every night, With self-examination as the Key, The figured Dial your heart should be.

THE Undersigned begs to inform merchants, shipowners, captains of vessels, and the public generally, that he has just received to order, ex Prince of Wales, from one of the most eminent makers in England, a superior **ASTRONOMICAL REGULATOR**, with all the recent improvements; and as none of the public clocks can be depended on, he has now set it up, for the express purpose of giving the above parties the correct time. The public are therefore informed that the undersigned will feel a pleasure in attending to setting and regulating their watches by the above splendid **TIME-KEEPER**, FREE OF CHARGE.

DAVID'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
D. D. begs to add, that he has also received per same vessel, as usual, direct from the manufacturer, another case of gold and silver watches of the very best finish, comprising every variety in modern use, which makes his stock by far the largest and best assorted in the colony. Purchasers can now select from a stock of above 500 watches of the following description:—

E. s. d.
Gold horizontal watches, in neatly engraved or engine-turned double-backed gold cases, with elegantly embossed dials, jewelled in four holes, with going barrel to continue the action while winding, fitted in a morocco case, and warranted for two years..... 6 10 0

Silver patent lever watches, in double-backed engine-turned cases, capped and jewelled, detached escapement, maintaining power, and all the latest improvements..... 4 10 0

Silver horizontal watches, with elegant silver dials, in engraved or engine-turned double-backed cases, jewelled in four holes, with going barrel, to continue the action while winding..... 3 15 0

Silver vertical watches, in double-backed engine-turned cases, jewelled and finished in the best style..... 3 3 0

A large assortment of superior patent lever and vertical watches, in strong silver hunting cases, well adapted for the bush, from £4 to..... 5 10 0

A variety of strong second-hand silver watches, all in good order, for farm servants' use, from £1 10s and upwards.

Every Watch sold at this establishment is warranted for twelve months, and a written guarantee given; should the watch require regulation, fresh oil, or other attention within the period of warranty, it will be done free of charge. After that time it will be cleaned and adjusted on the payment of 5s. 6d. if of the vertical construction, or 3s. 6d. if of the lever or horizontal, and no further charge will be made for attention during the then succeeding twelve months, any extra cost in case of accident may be known on enquiry when the watch is left.

Customers in the interior are informed that should any inaccuracy or defect appear within twelve months of purchase, the carriage from any part will be paid, the error rectified free of charge, and the purchaser only allowed to be at the expense of the carriage to his residence.

The warranty is considered void should the watch with which it is given be put into the hands of another watchmaker—his regulation is necessary, in consequence of the injury done to watches by incompetent workmen.

An immense stock of watch glasses now on hand, which will be fitted as usual at the reduced price of one shilling.

D. D. begs respectfully, in thanking the merchants, retailers, storekeepers, and the public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed on him during the past year, to assure them that he has engaged a very superior Geneva workman, lately arrived from Switzerland, in order that the above parties may have their Genevé or horizontal watches cleaned and repaired in a careful and workmanlike manner.

The following is the scale of charges for cleaning watches:—

E. s. d.
Watches of the vertical construction..... 2 6
" patent lever..... 3 6
" Genevé or horizontal..... 4 0

All watches passing through this establishment will be properly timed by the **ASTRONOMICAL REGULATOR**.

No connection with any other house in the city.

Observe the address,
D. DAVIS,
Watchmaker,
473, George-street.

PRIME MESS BEEF.
FOR SALE, Prime Beef in tierces cured without bones.

THACKER AND CO.
5129

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at

ON THE PREMISES, GEORGE-ST.

1 Ditto black cotton velvet

Two grey saddle horses, well-bred

NEW BOOKS, EX SUMATRA.

HUMBOLDT'S (Baron) Aspects of Nature in different lands and in different climates, translated at the express desire of the author, by Mrs. Sabine, 2 vols.

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ON SALE at the Stores of the

undesignated—

Bar, bolt, and bundle iron

Horse nail rod

Hoop iron

Sheet ditto

Blister, chear, and cast steel

Boiling down pots, sorted to 400 gallons, with furnace doors, fire bars and burners, complete

Iron pots, sorted to 50 gallons

Camp ovens, 12 to 18 inches

Iron ploughs, with extra set of mounting

Wood ditto, horse and bullock

Ploughshares moulds, and plough shares

Iron mould boards

Carren cast boxes, from 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch

Axle arm moulds

Arms and boxes, and axletrees

Bullock bows and chains

Close link chain, 1/2 inch to 2 1/2 inch

Horse and plough traces

Sheet lead, 5lb. and upwards

Sheet brass, assorted

Sheet tin, 10 to 12 lb.

Grain and bar tin

Flintstone, in small packages

Corrosive sublimate

Salammoniac and borax

Copperas, bees'-wax, and emery powder

Black and coloured paints

White lead, in all sized packages

Paint brushes, all sizes, and copper bound

Nailed and tied whitewash brushes

Ground distemper brushes

Broom heads and bannister brushes

Short and long tar brushes

Scrubbing, horse, and dandruff brushes

Shoe brushes, in sets

John Hall's gunpowder, F F F F F, loose

Olives and rifle powder

Coarse blasting ditto

Patent shot, all sizes

Musket and pistol balls

Buck shot, sorted sizes

Chalk, whitening, and plaster of Paris

With a large and varied assortment of furnishing ironmongery and cutlery, of all descriptions, at reduced prices.

T. WOOLLEY,
George and King streets,
Sydney.

N.B.—In the Show Rooms will be found every article for house furnishing, as well as a great variety of fancy and ornamental goods.

WOOLPACKS, 9, 9 1/2, and 10 lbs.

for sale, at

MR. R. FAWCETT'S,
Auctioneer,
481, George-street.

TOBACCO.

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD.

CONFIDENTLY recommended as the best tobacco manufactured in New South Wales.

SOLD ONLY BY

J. M. LEIGH,
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment,
524, George-street

THE undersigned have obtained from the Australian Botanic and Horticultural Societies several valuable prizes for their Cordials and Liqueurs, exhibited in the Botanical Gardens, Sydney—these articles consisting of—

Noyau

Brandy bitters

Norfolk punch

Gin bitters

Ginger wine

Aniseed

Rum shrub

Clove cordial

Cherry brandy

Peppermint ditto

Lemon syrup

may be obtained wholesale of any spirit merchant in Sydney; or at the manufactory.

J. V. LAYERS AND CO.,
335, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.

THE undersigned has just received a lot of delicious BUTYRS from the old and well-known Dairy of Mr. Robert Black; he is also regularly supplied with Butter from two other dairies of equal celebrity.

The greatest attention to orders may be relied upon. In future the shop will be closed at eight o'clock in the evening, Saturdays excepted.

J. CALDWELL,
Grocer, 230, Pitt-street,
Opposite the School of Arts.

WOMAN AND HOUSEHOLD (LATE NOBLE AND ROLL'S) VARNISHES.

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned—

Black Copal

Black Japan

Best carriage

Gold size, &c., &c.

Waincoat

In 1 and 2 gallon tins, patent metallic capsuled.

WILLIAM WALKER AND CO.,
Fort-street.

CIGARS.

JUST LANDED, EX MARION.

300,000

No. 2 and No. 3

Manila Cigars, of the very best quality, on sale in or out of Bond at

J. M. LEIGH'S

TOBACCO AND CIGAR ESTABLISHMENT,
524, George-street.

NO. 3 MANILAS.

NO. 3 CIGARS, 100 in a box, at Four Shillings; now landing, and on sale at

POLACK'S,
5189 Hunter-street, 2 doors from Pitt-street.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

A TRAIT FOR CONNOISSEURS.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,

CONSISTING OF

WOODVILLES, UGUES, AND CA-

BANAS.

JUST LANDED, EX OCEANIC.

J. M. LEIGH,

TOBACCO AND CIGAR ESTABLISHMENT,
524, George-street.

THE undersigned are purchasers of best samples of Barley.

ROBERT AND EDWIN TOOTH,
Kent Brewery,

GOLD DUST.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of GOLD DUST.

BRUSH AND MAC DONNELL,
Opticians and Jewellers,
488, George-street,
3301

March 21.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD DUST.

MESSRS. BIRNSTINGL AND O.

are purchasers of Californian Gold Dust in any quantities.

4743

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.

J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Supplier,
276, Pitt-street.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of the above.

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
King-street, November 16.

78

GALVANISED SHEET IRON FOR SHEATHING VESSELS.

THE undersigned have just received a further supply of GALVANISED SHEET IRON, now in general use for sheathing Iron fastened vessels.

R. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
Ironmongers,
450, George-street.

9825

FOR SALE, at the Cooperage of the undersigned,

300 Stout Dairies tallow casks, about half a ton each, ex C. Korff.

J. C. KORFF,
650, George-street.

5202

SUGAR.

JUST LANDED, ex Marion, on sale by the undersigned—

50 tons sun-dried Pampanga Sugar, MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
Queen's Place.

4260

WHITE SUGAR.

FOR SALE.—A few tons of Fine White Sugar, in bags of 1 cwt. each.

THACKER AND CO.

6130

WOOLPACKS, BAGGING, AND SACKS.

LANDING ex Sumatra, and for sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

Woolpacks, 9, 9 1/2, and 10 lbs.

Hemp wool-bagging, 27 inch, very heavy

Three-bushel casks, ditto

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

6254

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Involved of—

Bolts, hinges, and traces

Chain, of sizes

Table cutlery

Hollowware

Synthes and sickles

Sponge, fine quality

Bar and sheet iron.

GEORGE REES,
Spring-street.

Nitrate of soda, for manure, at 10s. per cwt.

March 21.

5155

PALE COGNAC BRANDY.

EX PRINCE OF WALES.

JUST LANDED, 20 qrs. first quality, proof, pale Cognac Brandy.

The usual assortment of Spirits and Wines.

N.B.—Shipping supplied at one hour's notice.

E. H. POLLARD,
Bonded Store,
Queen's-place, March 20.

5204

SOAP.

ON SALE, Soap manufactured by "NEWSHAM," who is known to the public as the very best maker in the colony.

Albion Works, Elizabeth-street South, 5005

JUST RECEIVED, ex Prince of Wales and Achilles, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

25 Hogheads West India rum, strong

20 Ditto Martell's brandy

150 Cases Geneva

30 Hogheads Taylor's and Whitebread's stout.

THOMAS FARRELL,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
459, George-street.

4791

"MONSTER MISTAKE."

(CONTINUED.)

[illegible]

March 19. (To be continued.)

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

MORALS AND MANNERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

(From *Chronicles and Manners of the Stock Exchange*.)

THE morals and manners of the Stock Exchange are difficult to treat. Morals too often fade before money making; and manners are regulated by the same law. The great game must prevail. Nor is Capel-court an exception. When the fate of a jobber depends on the turn which the market may take, when sorrow or success hangs upon a word, when family, friends, and fortune are at stake, and a rumour of falsehood may sink or save it, it is not in humanity to resist the temptation; and it has, unhappily, become too general a practice to stop at no invention, and to hesitate at no action, which may secure the inventor of the truth. This cause the Stock Exchange is rarely mentioned with that respect which it merits, as the theatre of the most extensive money transactions in the world. Public opinion punishes the many for the few. The great mass of its members have no power to disseminate an untruth. The brokers, bound not to speculate on their own account, have no interest in doing so; the small jobber cannot influence the market; many are high-spirited and despise themselves of dishonourable methods; and it is therefore to a particular class that the Stock Exchange owes its false reports, its flying rumours, and its unenviable notoriety. Capel-court is, indeed, a complete anomaly. There are many who hide their character in the shadow of its body; there is every endeavour made by its executive to abolish all which tends to make it despicable; the greatness of its designs are unobscured, and some of its members members of the senate; others are honourable in spite of the temptations which surround them; it is consulted by chancellors, and taken into the councils of kings; parties hang upon its fiat; and yet the Stock Exchange is a lowly street out of the city, but with contempt; and a Stock Exchange man is, like the moneyed man in the early reign of William, despised by the landed, and looked down upon by the titled. It is not, however, to be despised for this, that the great mass of their transactions are without the pale of the law. All their time-bargains, and the Stock Exchange might close to-morrow if they were abolished, would be without a stain. It is the gambling dealings, which our judicature refuses to recognize; and the dealers are gamblers whom the legislature will not acknowledge.

The tricks which are resorted to are numerous, and the most successful are those into transactions which may retrieve his fortunes, or consolidate his ruin. It is said to be a not

fitful to enjoy his unrighteous gains. He was not avaricious, as he is described, his manners are as curious. It is not long since the papers reported a limb broken in sport. The writer has perused in the journals occasional duels which have arisen from the love of honor, and he is not surprised that a life are wanting if a stranger ventures among them. When this is the case, instead of the bearing of gentlemen, the first discoverer of the insult is equal to fourteen hundred times; and a hundred times more. The man of this age is equally outraged; and the following description of what occurred to an unhappy visitor will attest the truth of that which has been said.

"Not long ago a friend of my own, ignorant of the rule so rigidly enforced for the expulsion of strangers, chanced to drop in, as he phrased it, to the Stock Exchange. He walked about in the street, and he was discovered to be an intruder, indulging in idleness. Finding that the greatest uproar and frolic prevailed in a place which he expected. There would be nothing but order and decorum. All eyes were turned to him, and he was met by a hasty but severe scrutiny of his features sent out at the full stretch of his voice. 'Fourteen hundred.' Then a bevy of gentlemen of the place surrounded him. Will you purchase any new stock? Will you sell your stock? He eagerly looking him in the face. 'I am not,' the stranger was about to say he was not going to purchase stock of any kind, but was preceded by a man who had been there all his life, through a powerful application of some of his hand to its crown, not only forced over his eyes, but over his mouth also. Before he had time to recover from the stupefaction into which he had fallen, he was seized by the shoulders and wheeled about as if he had been a revolving machine. He was then pushed about from one person to another, as if he had only one use for his eyes, and he became the laughing of a human being himself. After tossing, and hustling him about in the roughest possible manner, demanding from him one of its tails, and tearing into fragments other of the tail, they carried him to the door, where, after de-

poasting him on his feet, they left him to recover his lost senses at his leisure."

In a graphic picture of the Stock Exchange, Darwin gives us every opportunity of testing its truth: the following is an extract above description, and affords an interesting evidence of the civilisation of the Stock Exchange in 1828:—

"I turned to the left, and found myself in a spacious apartment, which was nearly filled with persons more respectable in appearance than the crew I had left at the door. Curious to see all that was to be seen, I began to scrutinise the place, and the society into which I had been introduced. But, before indulging the reflections, which began to suggest themselves by the conduct of those about me. A curly-haired Jew, with a face as yellow as a guinea, stood stamp before me, fixed his eyes on me, and said, 'You are a scoundrel,' he claimed without the slightest anxiety about my hearing him. 'So help me God, Mo, who is he!' Instead of replying in a straightforward way, I raised his voice as loud as he could, and then, without waiting for an answer, he cried, 'Fourteen hundred new fives! A hundred votes repeated the mysterious exclamation. 'Fourteen hundred new fives!' Where, where, fourteen hundred new fives, now for a while, about the middle of the day, the cry raised on all sides by the crowd, which rallied about my person like a swarm of bees. And then Mo, by way of proceeding to business, repeating the war cry, staggered forward, and then, with a look of scorn, he went. My fall, however, was happily prevented by the kindness of a brawny Scotsman, who humanely calling out, 'Let the mon alone,' was so good as to stay me in my course and to assist me to stand me back towards Mo, with such violence, that he no longer was supported by a string of his friends, he must infatigably have fallen before me. Being thus backed, however, he was enabled to withdraw, and I was enabled to give my impulse in the direction of the Scotsman, who, on my return, treated me with another hoist as before, and I found those two worthies were likely to amuse themselves with me as with a puppet, until they were tired of me for an hour. I struggled violently to get out of this unpleasant situation, and, by aiming a blow at the Jew, induced Moses to give up his next hit, and to allow me for a moment to get to the other side of the street, which I had taken was likely to produce the same consequences. All present were highly exasperated. The war became more desperate than ever. Each individual seemed anxious to contribute to the destruction; and some of their number commenced to strike me on the head, to break his limbs." My alarm was extreme: and I looked anxiously round for the means of escape. "You ought to be ashamed of your own cowardice in getting in that sort of way," squeaked a small, thin, red-faced man, in sympathy, and then trying to renew the

A VISIT TO THE ISLAND OF TONGA.

BY CAPT. SIR E. BONE, OF H.M.S. NORTH STAR.

THE most remarkable objects to be seen in approaching the village of Neckalofa in the island of Tonga, are the boat-houses, five in number, situated on the beach at low water about 95 feet long, 33 feet broad, and 23 feet high; the gables are open at each end, and face the sea, forming a pointed arch.

The canoes require large hulls, and like sailing ships, they have no keel or rudder, as the Pelejes. The largest then at Tonga measured 102 feet in length, and had 5 feet beam, sharp at both ends; the second one secured to the mast was 81 feet long, and 4 feet 6 inches breadth; the length of the third which I saw was 70 feet, the breadth 4 feet 6 inches; and the fourth was 60 feet long, and 4 feet 6 inches breadth. The fifth canoe was 48 feet, the breadth 18 feet. The canoes rested upon the ground, above which the keels protruded 7 or 8 feet, 7 inches; and the side is sheltered from the rays of the sun by rain, by a sloping roof, under which are two or three wooden drums, which are in appearance not unlike a very large hog-trough, and are covered with mats of palm leaves, very thick. They are open at the top, and the sound is given by striking quickly or slowly with a heavy stick upon the inner rim. In the interior of the hulls are boxes containing plants, the leaves of which are carried over the stern, and so on forward, till they reach the bows. These large canoes are built with planks, and are paid for with tapsa or cloth; they are expensive, for although the Pelejes here have sails and other European tools, they still follow the old methods. They divide the tree down the middle, (how I know not,) and then cut each side down until reduced to the two planks required; the butt is neatly and securely joined, and cemented with a substance like chinam; the different parts are all neatly secured with sennet, which sometimes parting in a gale of wind, the canoes separate, and are blown away to pieces. The paddlers sit crosswise in the bow, who hold their paddles vertically, placed in square holes made through the deck for that purpose. They are propelled at

the noise which is made by the beating of the paddle
water, the constant striking of the paddle
which causes it, the sound of the drums, and
soughs of all on board are highly musical. The
four double canoes at Tonga are ten;
four belonging to the king, and the rest belong-
ing to Tur-Tonga, and the rest belonging
to chiefs upon the island at other places.
None but chiefs have double canoes.
They are all capable of holding 100 men. In
these they sail to the different islands and
lands. Men are absent from Tonga sometimes for
three years building their canoes. Small ones
are very numerous; twenty usually attend the
ship every day, bringing things to sell. The
leading canoe is 100 fathoms long, 10
yards from the beach, when it is 100
yards, the boat is brought up by a
rope which rises up from the bottom.
Over this you must wade or be carried. At
the beach the king always approaches the
beach, but care must be taken not to land
there. King Josiah appeared to be about fifty-
five years of age, walked perfectly erect, his
face slightly grey, he is a tall handsome man,
grave and dignified.

The village of Nekelela is a fortress, as all
the principal places are, surrounded by a deep
broad ditch, which time has nearly filled up.
The church stands upon a grass-plot, which is
the only green spot in the village, a plain
building, the roof thatched with the dried
of the pandanus, the sides are hung with mats
which form a wall, the door also is well matted.
Its length is 105 feet, and it is 35 feet wide,
the roof is 15 feet high. The village is of
native fashion. There is another church in the
village; they are both under the direction of
Mr. John Thomas, a very respectable Wesleyan
Missionary, who has resided here for eighteen
years, but he has not given me any informa-
tion. There are about 350 houses, and 2000
the inhabitants; about 800 attend church.
The habits are in form oval; the roof also is oval,
like the longitudinal section of an egg. Be-
hind the house is a large shallow dish, there
are in large houses at least four or five pil-
lars which support the roof. The sides are not
more than four feet high, open all round when
fine; in winds or rain, or at night, they are
clanked together, and made quite equal to
keep out the worst of weather, quite equal to
thickly matted. Against one of the pillars
hangs the kava bowl, a broad shallow dish
of wood, having four substantial legs; the
sides are like the bowl about two feet or
eighteen inches high, the legs are six inches
length. The beams of the roof lie in hollows
cut in the uprights which support them, and
are bound in an ornamental manner with
the bark of the coconut tree, made from the bark
of the coconut shell, and the bark of the
showing. Their light at night is kept by a
little cotton wound round a reed, about a
quarter of an inch thick, and two or three
chests of the half of a coconut-nut with the
kernel forged.

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BY CAPT. SIR E HOME, OF H.M.S. NORTH STAR.

The canoes require large hoes, and like everything else formed of wood, are made at the Feejees. The largest then at Tonga measured 32 feet long, 12 feet high, and 12 feet sharp at both ends; the second one secured to it by outriggers was 87 feet long, and 4 feet 6 inches beam; the length of the platform which is laid over the two vessels forming one deck was 18 feet, the breadth 18 feet. The canoes were made of the same wood, and the height of the platform was 5 feet 7 inches; one side is sheltered from the rays of the sun and from rain, by a sloping roof, under which are two or three wooden drums, which are in appearance not unlike a very large hog-trough hollowed out the inside of the top, and are very thick. They are open at the top, and the sound is given by striking quickly or slowly with a heavy stick upon the inner rim. In these canoes they carry coarsh stones and plantain leaves, and so cook on board as on shore. The larger of the two are used for carrying men, and plants, and are paid for with mats or cloth: they are expensive, for although at the Feejees they have saws and other European tools, they still hold to their old ways, and they divide the tree down the middle, (how I know, for I have seen them do it), and then remove the two planks so required: the butts are neatly and securely joined, and cemented with a substance like chinam: the different parts are all neatly joined together, which sometimes parting in a gale of wind, can be mended, and so both are upset. They are sculled by four or six men in the bow, who hold their paddles vertically, placed in square holes made through the deck for that purpose. They are propelled at

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None but chiefs have double canoes.
They are all capable of holding 100 men. In
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leading canoe is 100 fathoms long, 10
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rope which rises up from the bottom.
Over this you must wade or be carried. At
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little cotton wound round a reed, about a
quarter of an inch thick, and two or three
chests of the half of a coconut-nut with the
kernel forged.

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M. R. STUBBS will sell by auction, at

ON THE PREMISES, GEORGE-ST.

1 Ditto black cotton velvet
1 Ditto black cotton velvet

1 Ditto black cotton velvet
1 Ditto black cotton velvet

oil is poured—the light is excellent. Each house has a courtyard, and is enclosed by a fence of reeds, neatly interwoven; they are about six or eight feet high; these fences joining form lines. Within the enclosures are the bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, with other useful plants, which join together form shady lanes where the space is left open for general accommodation. Within the courtyard is also to be found a shed, covering a hole filled with stones; this is the oven in which they bake their yams, pigs, &c. There is generally another shed under which the women beat the tapa, if it is not done in the house; each habitation contains, I believe, an entire family, or all that are related, for when a man marries one in a family, all the rest look equally to him for support. The house of Josiah was not superior to the rest, rather the reverse; upon the beams which support the roof were kept all the utensils for the canoes, nets, fish-gigs, paddles, arms, spears, &c.; it is the store-room. One end is fitted up and partitioned off for the women, the rest is common; this is the case with all.

The population of this island, and that of Atua, is about 5000, of whom about 4000 are Christians, 100 are Papists, and the rest are pagans. The king is a Protestant of the sect of Wesleyans, as all upon the island are—there being no missionary clergyman of the Church of England in any of the groups of islands which we visited—his name is Josiah Tuboo, and his title is Kanakubulu, which is king, not only of Tonga, but of the Friendly Islands, as we call them, including the Hapai Group. These islands have for a long course of years been governed by a regular succession of kings. The state of civilization to which the natives have attained is infinitely superior to anything I have seen in the natives of New Zealand (with whom they are by origin closely connected), where each unruly tribe is governed by its own particular chief, if government it can be called.

The hereditary succession to the kingdoms in the Friendly Islands Group seems complicated, and the highest rank is derived from the mother. Moamoor the Great, who reigned when Captain Cook first visited Tonga, had three sons, Tinas, Tukerale, Tuba Toa, or Tuba the brave, and Tuba the present king. Tuba Tinas succeeded his father as Tuckanukubulu, which seems to me to be, from all I can learn, king of all the islands. He was murdered about the year 1814, and was succeeded by Tuba Toa, father of the present king of Vavou and the Hapai Islands. Tuba Toa died about the year 1817, after which the office of Tuckanukubulu was not filled for several years. Much disorder followed the death of Toa, and the disaffected under him, who was master of the Bed Fort or Pah, drove away the governing chiefs and obliged them to take refuge amongst their friends at the Hapai Islands. The troubles increasing, King Josiah, who in 1817, by the chiefs of Tonga elected Tuckanukubulu; the ceremony took place at Hikap or Hekeke, a place at the west end of the island; and the same year he embraced Christianity, and has retained his office of sovereign over the Friendly Islands since that period. His fault is extreme mildness, where there is opposition to contend against, and Tuba now holds the Bed Fort in defiance of him. There is another Tur or king in Tonga, who is called the Tur-Tonga; he is a pagan, and is descended from the older branch of the family from which Tuba sprang. His origin was supposed to be the god "Hikuleo" and his successor, the present Tur-Tonga, receives divine honours. He is the son of Toboumouge, sister of Josiah Tuba, and Tuba had Tunga, Tonga custom is superior in rank to Tuba. The father of the Tur-Tonga held the same rank before him, and died in 1806. To continue the race of the Tur-Tonga he should have for his wife the daughter of his brother, but from the male children of whom a Tur-Tonga can only be chosen. The present is the last of his father's children, and as there is no female at this time proper to be his wife, in all probability the office will terminate at his death.

The Tur-Tonga has many children, nearly all of whom are Christians, but as they were born of women of little rank, they cannot succeed the father in his office. The people of this island are fine specimens of the human race as can be found. Except for the natural habit of idleness, they are particularly well disposed to improvement in all respects; they take readily to any European, and are anxious to receive religious instruction. The king is too mild and indolent, the consequence is the schools are not so strictly attended as they might be.

The formation of the island is coral; indigo is common, and sugar cane is of very fine quality, being also indigenous; there are pearls; and they are beginning to make very good coco-nut oil for exportation in considerable quantities. Cotton goods would be readily received in exchange, both white and printed, as well as shoes, combs, razors, umbrellas, bonnets, ribbons, gunpowder, tobacco, long knives, and clothes ready made. They want many of the tropical fruits; they have the orange and shaddock; but there are not more than three or four trees. These are in the gardens of the missionaries, and are of a very fine sort; there are no lemons. They are good cultivators of the land, which is generally very good; but the pagans are more industrious, and take more pains with their plantations. These consist principally of yams, and the paper mulberry. From the bark of the latter, taken when the stem is about three inches in diameter, the cloth is made by which both sexes are clothed; it is called tapa. After it has been soaked in water it is laid upon a log of wood formed like the wooden axletree of a large cart, the extremities of which are supported from the ground by three pieces of wood, two parallel to each other, and one across; the ends of the log are laid upon the cross pieces, which raise it three or four inches from the ground; the bark is beaten by the women with an instrument made with heavy wood like a rolling pin, only it is square; the beating commences at daylight, and continues without ceasing until three, P.M., unless they are working against time, such as a marriage or some such event; the noise is loud and musical, they keep time in beating; there are usually two or four beaters in every house at work, so that the women of Tonga make more noise than any in any place I ever visited before. The breadstuffs are pressed together with paste made of the

flour of arrowroot or taro; when dried it is printed; the pattern is devised by the king's family, principally from our cotton prints; the type or pattern is raised upon the leaf of the pandanus, and contrary to other prints, the side which receives the stamp is the reverse side.

King Josiah Tuba, to show what could be produced, had a piece of cloth made which was two miles in length and 120 feet wide; when made it was necessary to spread it, and the ground had to be cleared to spread it upon. There was a great feast of pigs and yams when the first piece was cut off; it was all distributed.

This is worn by the men round the waist in a large fold, which covers the body from above the hips to the knees; it is secured by a girdle of mat or tapa. The only distinction in dress worn by the king or his sons, differing from others, is the girdle being of tapa in the raw uncoloured state, which is a dull white; by loosing this girdle, the cloth can be drawn over the whole body, as it is worn in rainy weather. The hair is black and worn bushy, not long nor very short; it is of equal length, and they are most particular in their attention to it, carrying a comb constantly about them to dress it; their appearance when undergoing the operation is rather absurd. Our pilots' heads resembled a bishop's wig, but they were black. I was not prepared to see them powdered, which I did on landing. I there saw several elderly men sitting upon a bank; their full heads of hair, as well dressed and as white as any wig-maker in London could wish to make them, the individuals looking extremely grave, as if waiting for something, and perfectly motionless; excepting the folds of tapa round them they were naked.

They were waiting for the time to dry with which their hair was filled. In some cases the time was scraped from the temples precisely in the same way as I have seen it done in England, and perfectly fit for court. The time is then brushed out, the hair dressed; excepting the folds of tapa round them they were naked.

Children are most numerous, in no place more so; in one group I once counted thirty-one. Until about thirteen they have their heads combed shaved, excepting an ornamental tuft of hair, which is usually left over the ears, upon the forehead and crown of the head; the larger portion is however always bare, and in this state without any covering whatever, they are constantly exposed to a tropical sun. The children of English by natives women are treated in the same manner, without any bad effect.

I saw no bald men at Tonga, nor one deformed in any way; they have the finest teeth. They tattoo from the loins to the knees, as in New Zealand, but not in curves. The pattern is very small, and so close that the natural colour of the skin is hardly to be seen; the lines are straight. At a little distance, when out their cloth, they would appear to wear blue brocade. The children go naked, except a piece of cloth, a few leaves, or part of a fringed of a coco-nut tree tied round their middle. It is usual to cut off the little finger, or the two first joints of it, as a propitiation, or sacrifice to their God, when a friend is sick, that the life might be spared. This custom with tattooing, has been much left off since the introduction of Christianity. Henry, the king's son, had lost the little finger of the left hand entirely, and the two first joints of the other. The queen had lost both her little fingers. I saw a boy, not sixteen, who had lost his finger entirely. It is as frequent as the loss of the front tooth to the natives of the north part of New Holland. They do not squat, as in New Zealand, but sit down in a crouch, and wear no ornament in their ears. I did not see an ear that had been pierced; their complexion is dark olive. I here saw some natives of the Feejees, they are tall and thin; wear their boards long—they are black. There was a boy also from the New Hebrides, as he much the appearance of a negro, or something between that and a New Hollander, and was marked on the belly with the same kind of remarkable gashes, which are so common upon the natives of New Holland. They have here every where many dogs, which they keep for guard. They are not used by the natives, but wear constantly a sort of harness; some bark or tapa crosses over the shoulders, and under the chest, by which they make them fast; they are very thin, as are their pigs, for the greater part; but I have seen here some as handsome as I ever saw elsewhere. They are generally black or white.

The Tur-Tonga having come to see me, I returned his visit. His fort or pah, the ancient seat of government, is called the Moat; it is situated at the head of the great Lagoon, a most intricate navigation for a gig, in consequence of the coral reefs; it is a fortress surrounded by a ditch, and the stockade which is strong is covered on the outside by a neat close-woven mat, so that from without no idea can be formed of what the strength or preparations may be within, whilst the others can with ease see through it what is going on without being seen. A method similar to this is used by the New Zealanders in war-time by hanging leaves of the native hemp (Phormium tenax) round the outside of the stockade. Upon landing we were met by a kind of guard, some having clubs, others bayonets stuck upon the ends of sticks. They ushered us to the fort or pah; a rough path about 500 yards from the landing place brought us to it, and a rude bridge of the trunks of trees laid over a deep broad ditch brought us in to the village. This is its only real defence. Passing some stables and lanes, we came to a New Zealand pah, we came to an enclosed space or square, in the centre of which stood the house of ceremony, a good sized building; the sides were open; it was filled with people sitting upon the mat, in a semi-circle, round one end of it. The Tur-Tonga sat with his back leaning against one of the posts which support the roof near the end opposite to that where the people sat; the centre of the room was clear; many persons of all sorts stood round on the outside; in the end of the building behind him were the nets, lines, and fishing apparatus; he was dressed with an enormous piece of new tapa which left little exposed below the arms, and almost covered his legs; he had no ornaments, and

did not move when we entered. Mr. Thomas was the interpreter. Some of the gentlemen from the ship accompanied me. A large wooden drum was brought for me to sit upon, but I preferred the ground; the only native near him was an old woman, simply dressed, who sat by his knee. He had prepared as a present two spears, a club, a piece of cloth and a mat, being I suppose, all that is necessary for apparel, defence, and rest; he said "He knew we did not drink kava," but asked if I would have some made, which I accepted. A person being called from amongst the rest, he crouched down in a most humble manner as he received his orders, and touched both his feet which were tucked under both his hands, with his right hand, and went on his errand. He shortly returned with a large root of the kava plant under his arm just as it was taken up, a stool as it is called, several stems rising from one spreading root, the stems about three feet long, the leaves were removed; he brought it in both his hands in a stooping posture and threw it gently down on the mat before me and then withdrew. After it had laid there a few seconds, it was removed by the man who brought it to the other end of the hall; a large bowl was taken down from the pillar where it hung, and placed before a young man, I believe his son, who sat in the centre of the front row of those who were opposite, and appeared to be a principal person. A large bowl resembling a tooth of the Narwhale was then brought in, with which the root was then divided into separate sticks by holding it in a vertical position, and pounding the root also held upright with the broad end of it, which done, the bowl was handed out and the stems and root were distributed in pieces of about six inches long to the persons who sat near the bowl, who after scraping off the earth which adhered to the root, and cleaning it well with the fibre of the coco-nut husk, broke off portions with their teeth, and commenced chewing it. Whilst this was doing, two men came in, bearing upon a pole two baskets, one of them containing a baked pig and yams, the other parcels of a kind of jelly made of arrowroot mixed with the juice of sugar cane. The parcels were tied in pieces of banana leaves, the size of a large pudding. The appearance of this dish was not inviting, but it was by no means to be despised. The pig had been sent to the boat, there was enough at least for twenty people. During all this time I was employed in answering many questions asked by the Tur-Tonga, the people round listening with great attention and apparent interest; he asked particularly after Captain Waldegrave who had visited the island some years ago. About the time the pig and yams were brought, the kava root was masticated, the young man who presided over the bowl first threw his mouthful into it, those who were near threw in what they had chewed, and those who sat farther off put their morsels into small dishes made of banana leaves, which were handed round to receive them, and they were all thrown into the bowl; water was then brought in calabashes, about six in number, containing about two gallons, which was poured into the bowl, the operation was repeated until the liquor was clear of the stems, which were all retained in the crater of the bowl. Small square dishes made of the leaf of the banana, holding less than half a pint, were then produced, and the few being hard with kava from the bowl over the cup is held, the liquor runs from it into the vessel. The first dish was handed to me. Etiquette requires that it should be drunk off, and the cup thrown into the room. I tasted it, and found the cup to be the Tur-Tonga, who sent it to be filled up, as if that which I had taken had diminished the quantity. He then drank it off and threw the cup into the room.

There is in all things respecting kava as much etiquette to be observed as in any of the ceremonies in the strictest court in Europe; little circumstances which might pass unnoticed, or appear to be accidental, are studied, and done according to ancient custom. After the Tur-Tonga had drunk his cup, others were served as they were called; each as he drank it throwing his cup into the room towards the boat. They were served sitting, and during the whole time that I was there no one spoke a word. When the kava was finished, the bowl was well wiped with the fow, which was frequently wrung; with it the young man wiped his hands and arms, and then having shaken it hung it up to dry, and the bowl resumed its station against the pillar of the house. There is a property in this vegetable which after frequent use stains the bowl to a colour resembling bronze, so much so that the first I saw I believed to be made of that metal.

Whoever can sit, or want out, or held any communication with the Tur-Tonga first crouched down, and with his hand gently touched both his feet, most commonly the two great toes. The old woman who sat close behind him when she went away did the same, he not taking the slightest notice of the act, and the humble but sincere manner in which it is done exceeds anything of the kind I ever saw. The old woman's action and expression of countenance was that of enthusiastic adoration. From what I saw he is looked upon by his people as something more than human. The same marks of respect were paid to Josiah, but he was obliged them to be discontinued when he was a Christian; he became a Christian; he has also left off the use of kava.

Having expressed a wish to visit the governor of the fort, who was his brother, attendants were desired to go with us. I wished to ask him too also; but it was explained to me by Mr. Thomas, it was contrary to etiquette for one of his degree to visit those below him. I told him that having read of the tombs in that neighbourhood, I wished to visit them, and he promised to accompany me there on my return. The governor's house was at some distance, of the same sort as the fort, but larger, and altogether better; it stood in the centre of a grass plat, enclosed by a fence of reeds. The governor was alone, and as we

upon the floor, with a musket by his side, a short English one of the best description; he jumped up in some confusion; we had nothing to say, kava was brought up and thrown down before me root foremost as before; being told it was a present to me I kept it as a specimen. The conduct of the persons about this chief was submissive and highly respectful, but there was not that distance kept, and fixed attention paid to his looks, that I had observed in those forming the group in front of his brother; he bears a high character for superior intellect and energy. It did not show itself when I saw him. The Tur-Tonga says of himself that he has no officer, and does not meddle in matters of State; he is a chief to eat and drink, and they bring him clothes to wear when he wants them; but the chief for war and to govern is his brother Tunga, who commands the fort.

The Tur-Tonga accompanied us to the tombs of the kings. We walked along what had once been a sort of park well kept, but now overgrown with bushes, in this ground all public meetings and games were held. The walk became more narrow, and the bushes thicker, and we were soon in a narrow path—the natural forest. Having walked some distance into the wood, we came to the remains of gate-posts with some very old doors half hanging to them, others fallen; the remnants of the fences made with reeds enclosed a wilderness, the ground overgrown with bushes and trees, coming to perfection. This he told us was all that remained of the ancient houses of their gods; there was enough left to mark the spot, and that was all. Mr. Thomas produced a print from Cook of the "Feast of Yama," in honour of the king's son, held upon the spot. In the back ground of the picture are some iron-wood trees, (causaria sp.); the original trees were all that was to be seen to identify the ground.

The Tur-Tonga was exceedingly struck with it; he understood it perfectly, explained every part of it, and pointing out the spot where we were standing, he said "that the sight of it revived in him the feelings of his ancestors." He added, "that no such thing could be again got up, no person would understand it; such customs and their gods had been allowed to decay since the introduction of the new religion." He examined it for at least twenty minutes, and no part escaped him. We left him studying it, and went to see the tombs, which were at a short distance. The tombs of the kings were as much neglected as the houses of the gods, and it was a work of no little difficulty scrambling through the bushes to them; so much so that we should not have noticed them at first had they not been pointed out by Mr. Thomas. They were in an enclosure formed by thick flat slabs of stone set edge-wise, which had been brought from a neighbouring island. The enclosed space contained the vaults; one large stone was pointed out as having been brought from Wallis Island; it was nearly as large as a barrel, and weighed some tons. This enclosure was filled with sea sand, and the ground round it for a great extent was covered with the same, it being the custom to bury the dead in sand, which is brought from the sea shore in baskets by the women.

Having asked the Tur-Tonga what was the age of this mausoleum he answered "How can I tell, we could not then keep account as we do by writing; but they are beyond all tradition." He was surprised, and appeared pleased, when I told him that we had stones in England of which we could say the same. He attended us to the boat, and partook of our dinner, which was in the boat. He objected much to the meal, which was rather hot, and proposed the shade of a tree, which we should not otherwise have thought of. The same deep respect was paid by his attendants, who kept at a very respectful distance; yet there was no particular stiffness or restraint amongst them. It was respect, the effect of education, it seemed to be perfectly of free will and sincere.

The stock of the boat's anchor was gone; it had been bought for but could not be found; the Tur-Tonga promised it should be on board the next day, and the next day he brought it, with the man who found it; and proposed that he should have a bottle given him for his trouble. He came in a small canoe with one attendant. He was much pleased with the ship, they breakfasted with me, drank tea, and conducted themselves at table in a manner quite surprising, perfectly easy, and familiar in the use of the knife and fork, and like King Josiah could set an example of neatness and propriety of behaviour which might be followed, with advantage, by many European gentlemen I have seen. The manners, both of the king and the Tur-Tonga, are above the ordinary stamp, they are refined and are fit for any society that I have ever seen.

After breakfast I gave them each some trifles: the ship-room was the most valuable magazine. There was a difficulty in putting on a Guernsey frock; it was the largest there was on board, and it disturbed his hair in drawing it over his head; it was however done, and immediately a comb was produced from their girdles, and the greatest care was taken for several minutes to restore their hair to its proper state; it was by then worn thick, and just long enough to stand on end, and was oiled. Before leaving Tonga I went to the Bed Fort to return a visit that had been paid to me by three Roman Catholic Priests; it stands upon a rising ground, is enclosed by a deep ditch which contains stagnant water; the entrance is narrow, and defended by a 12-pounder cannon, which stands in the opening. This is a place of great strength, having a good stockade; it is covered with mat on the outside. The chief who resides here was placed in it by King Josiah, but he had rebelled and holds it in defiance of him. Nothing was to be seen here except some boat-houses in which he keeps his double canoes. The priests live here in a miserable state, conforming to the customs of the natives, which they in no way try to check, showing an extraordinary contrast with the neatness and comfort of the English missionaries; whose example all the well disposed natives are following with great advantage to themselves in all respects.

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